

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1784.

An ACT to raise the supplies for the ensuing year.

[Concluded.]

AND be it enacted, That the collector of each county, at the time of the settlement of his account, shall pay to every commissioner ten shillings for each day he shall necessarily attend; and shall also pay to the said commissioners, for the use of their clerk, a sum not exceeding eighty dollars, for his service under this act, and the amount of all the sums so paid shall, by the said commissioners, be allowed to the said collector on the settlement of his account, in which account shall be expressed the name of the clerk, and the sum of money to him allowed; and the said commissioners shall, after the receipt of the said sum for the use of their clerk, pay the same to him or his order, on demand, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money to the party grieved.

And, Whereas it is just that all persons who have ability should contribute in some degree towards the expenses of government, **Be it enacted**, That all free able bodied single male inhabitants of this state, who are above the age of twenty-one years, and under fifty, and are not liable to be rated the sum of one hundred pounds current money, shall be rated the sum of fifteen shillings current money in lieu of all other taxes; and the same shall be collected by the collectors in the several counties in manner above mentioned, or by execution of the body or goods of the person making default; and it shall be lawful for every constable, and he is hereby directed, on taking the name of any such free male inhabitant, being a single man, to require him to give security for payment of the said fifteen shillings, and in case of refusal or delay, such constable shall carry him before some justice of the county, who, on refusal or delay to give security, shall commit the person to the goal of the county, there to remain till payment or security given therefor, and every collector and deputy collector is invested with the same power; and if any such person shall remove out of the county, it is declared to be the duty of any constable, collector, deputy collector or commissioner, acquainted therewith, to give information thereof to the collector or deputy collector, or some one of the commissioners, of the county where such person shall be, and any of them, on such notice, shall enquire after and may arrest such person, and carry him before some justice, who shall commit him to the goal of his county, there to remain till payment of thirty shillings current money, and the costs of imprisonment.

And, To ascertain what persons shall be deemed paupers, and not liable to pay any assessment for the support of government, **Be it enacted and declared**, That all persons, (not included in the above description) whose property shall not be valued above ten pounds current money, shall be and are hereby declared paupers, and shall not be chargeable with any tax to the support of government.

And be it enacted, That if any collector shall be obliged to enforce the collection of the assessment by distress and sale, or by execution of the person, he shall receive the same fees as the sheriff is entitled to by law for the like service, payable in current money.

And be it enacted, That from all interest of money or tobacco which shall become due between the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-four, and the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, if paid at the time it becomes due, or within one month thereafter, the debtor may deduct one twelfth part of the said interest, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, and any contract hereafter made to the contrary shall be void in law; and if any creditor shall refuse to allow such deduction, he shall forfeit treble the sum of money or quantity of tobacco by him so refused to be deducted, to the use of such debtor, and such debtor may recover the forfeiture on warrant before a justice of the peace, if the sum does not exceed his jurisdiction, and if it does, by action at law, as for money or tobacco received to his use.

And be it enacted, That if any person appointed a commissioner, or to any office in virtue of this act, hath not heretofore taken the oaths (or if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, the affirmations) of fidelity and support to this state, such person shall, before he acts as such, take the oaths directed by this act, subscribe a declaration of his belief in the christian religion, and take the oath (or if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, the affirmation) of fidelity to this state, directed by the constitution, and the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of torrifism; which oaths or affirmations any one of the

said commissioners, or any justice of the peace, may administer.

And be it enacted, That if any of the days appointed by this act for the performance of any of the duties hereby required shall happen to be a Sunday, then such duties shall be performed on the day following.

And be it enacted, That if any suit shall be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the suit shall be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and the defendant in any suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, and that the same was done in pursuance and by authority of this act; and if it shall appear so to be done, or if any suit shall be brought after the time limited, then the jury shall find for the defendant, and if the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or suffer a discontinuance, or if a verdict shall pass, or upon demurrer judgment shall be given, against him, the defendant shall recover treble costs, and have such remedy for the same as any defendant hath for costs of suit in other cases at law.

And be it enacted, That the holder of any certificate for money borrowed by the public, or for allowances on the journal to public creditors, under the faith of the legislature of this state, that the same, or the interest thereof, should be discounted for taxes, may, if he requests the same, have his tax imposed by this act discounted, according to the engagement of the public, rating the money due for principal or interest discounted, according to the value of the money when the certificate was given, such value to be ascertained by the scale of depreciation settled by the act to adjust the debts due from this state; and the holder of any certificate for grain, flour, or other provisions, purchased or taken, or for vessels or carriages hired or impressed, or houses rented, under any act of assembly of this state, promising that the value or price should be discounted in payment of public taxes, may produce his certificate to the commissioners of the tax for his county, and the commissioners are to adjudge, and endorse on the certificate, the value of the freight, hire, or rent aforesaid, or the market price in their county of the grain, flour, or other provisions, mentioned therein, in current money, at the time the same was delivered or taken; and the holder of such certificate may have a discount of his tax imposed by this act not exceeding the sum due thereon, according to the value ascertained by the endorsement, and the collector shall endorse such discount, and the date when made, on each certificate, and shall thereto subscribe his name.

And be it enacted, That no collector shall have any allowance for any certificate or bank note, unless he will declare on oath (to be administered by either of the treasurers) that the said certificate or bank note was honestly and bona fide received or discounted in payment of the assessment due on the property in his county; and any collector swearing falsely in the premises, shall be liable to the same prosecution and punishment as in other cases of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall incur all the disabilities attending such infamous crime.

And be it enacted, That the collector of the tax shall deliver to each person chargeable with property in their respective counties, a copy of the amount of their property, with the rate thereon, on or before the first day of October next, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That all that part of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the defence of the bay, and to impose certain duties on imported articles, which relates to the laying, imposing, and collecting duties on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported, whether enumerated in said act or not enumerated, be and is hereby continued, and shall remain in full force for and during one year, unless the duty of five per cent. shall be granted to congress by the several states, and shall sooner take place.

Whereas the general assembly did engage to make provision for the punctual payment of interest on the debts due from the public, **Be it enacted**, That so much of the money collected in virtue of this act, as may be necessary, shall be first applied, and is hereby appropriated and set apart for the payment of one year's interest on such certificates as have been or shall be adjusted agreeable to the act relating to public creditors, and the general assembly will provide for the constant and punctual payment of the annual interest, until the principal shall be discharged.

And be it enacted, That the coin received in virtue of this act, or continental bank notes if to be procured, (not exceeding one half of the whole assess-

ment) be remitted to the continental treasury, for the payment of the army, and that the residue be appropriated to discharge the civil list, and in such other manner as the general assembly shall direct.

And be it enacted, That Mr. Frederick Green, printer, according to his agreement with the house of delegates, shall print and stitch in blue paper covers five hundred copies of this act, and make up into eighteen parcels of twenty-seven copies each, directed to the commissioners named in this act for the several counties; and each commissioner shall keep one of the said copies for his own use, and the others shall, by the said commissioners, be distributed to the delegates and justices of the peace in their respective counties; which parcels the said printer shall endorse for the public service, and deliver to the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, on or before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-four, under the penalty of twenty pounds; and the several sheriffs are hereby required to forward them in the same manner as public letters; and the printer shall deliver the residue of such copies to the clerks of the senate and house of delegates.

From the BANNER, September 3.

THE couriers from Constantinople succeed each other very rapidly, but nothing transpires of their dispatches. The preparations for war are continued every where; several regiments are arriving here from the Upper Hungary, and we expect besides, those of Alton and Caramelli. Magazines are forming at Neufaz and Peterwardin, where notice has been given to the inhabitants, to order their matters so, as to find room in their stables for the horses of several squadrons of cavalry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10. The plague continues its ravages without intermission in this city: 173 persons were the victims of it yesterday. The passage of the Asiatic troops towards the frontiers of Europe still goes on. The divan assembles twice a day: and our bashaws who command in the frontier places are provided with a prodigious quantity of ammunition and provisions.

PEST, Sept. 19. Warlike stores are continually brought to this kingdom. The 4th of this month, 1500 field pieces were brought from Lintz to Vienna, which will soon be sent here. The line formed on the frontiers, is said to consist of 130,000 men.

LONDON, July 5.

A few days since a young man was accidentally drowned at Pavingham, near Bedford; his body was twenty minutes under water, and considered by numbers as a corpse for three hours, when fortunately one of the directors of the humane society arrived. He heard of the melancholy event at Mr. Bond's, an eminent surgeon of the town; and that gentleman being absent from home, he went with his servant to the house of mourning. Though not of the faculty, he advised the methods recommended by the society to be put in full force, and humanely assisted in forwarding them, till his philanthropic labours were crowned with the most pleasing success, by restoring to life, to his country and his friends, a fellow creature.

OB. 14. The Two Brothers, Major, from Dover, to Philadelphia, having sprung a leak, foundered about four leagues to the westward of the Eddystone Light-house: the crew with difficulty saved themselves in their boat.

OB. 21. Several ships laden with goods originally intended for the subjects of the American states, have had their places of consignment changed to Nova-Scotia, where it is expected that British commodities will sell to great advantage among the new settlers.

As one means of reducing their public expenses it is reported that the court of France intend to relinquish the possession of the island of Corsica, which they despair of ever being able to draw any advantage from, owing to the unwholesomeness of the climate, and the unconquerable animosity of the natives towards the French inhabitants.

Stocks yesterday fell one per cent. Without assuming any other gift than that of common sense, it may be predicted, that they will fall gradually for some time, and subside at a lower medium than ever was known to be the consequence of a peace.

We are assured from unquestionable authority, that the important business to be brought on early in the session before the house of commons, is relative to the East-India matters; and not as has been conjectured, on the Irish business, government being more easy on that head, since the meeting of their parliament, than they had been for some months before. It is to the east this country is to look to recruit her resources, and give a spur to her credit; a plan for that purpose is already prepared, and every individual member of the house of commons has been summoned to attend his duty, to give his sanction to measures replete with wisdom, and which will produce a revenue equal to the present necessities of the state.

There are twelve young gentlemen now apprenticed to private ship builders in this kingdom, to learn the whole art of naval architecture. They are to be educated at the sole expense of the exarina, and as they hereafter merit will be placed at the head of the dock-yards.

of their own country; where naval tactics are arriving at a degree of perfection unknown before in that empire.

OS. 23. On Saturday arrived from Paris, his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of Madrid, and one of the late commissioners for settling the terms of peace with Great-Britain.

Dr. Franklin has announced his intentions of visiting England the ensuing spring. His motive for this excursion, is to see his friends, and take his final leave of them previous to his departure for America, in which country he is desirous that the remains of his earthly tabernacle should be deposited.

By some letters which were on Friday received from Ireland, we learn, that instructions had been prepared, which are to be delivered to the respective members of parliament by a deputation of the volunteers. These instructions require the members to vote for, and move the following objects.

A Parliamentary Reform.

An Abolition Tax.

A Repeal of the Stamp Act.

An Irish Court of Admiralty and Post-Office.

Equal duties on English Manufactures.

And a Six Months Money Bill, until these objects shall be obtained.

At no period of the war was money in the city of London so scarce as at present, and indeed credit is now so low that accuracy in payments is not expected; between the sums locked up in the stocks by those who bought immediately on the arrival of the preliminary articles, and the money engaged in ventures to the West-Indies and America, all the fluctuating property of the nation is taken up, and will probably continue so for a twelvemonth.

It must give every lover of science pleasure to hear that Mr. Thomas Harding, of Meath-street, Dublin, has after long and painful study, completed an instrument, which he terms the improved odent, that it will be of singular service in surveying, navigation, and even astronomy. A correspondent observes it will be doing the inventor the utmost injustice not to acknowledge his merit in the contrivance, which by a simple motion of the instrument, without any labour or trouble, expeditiously solves every case in plain and spherical trigonometry with the greatest precision: exhibits the difference of latitude and departure by having the course and distance at one view, as also the course, distance, and difference of longitude, by having the middle latitude and departure. It is, in short, an epitome of volumes, comprising such a multitude of figures in the compass of 10 inches square, as if distributed into sheets would fill a folio book of 300 pages. Our correspondent further informs us, that Mr. Harding presented a model of this instrument to the Dublin society in the year 1769, which though at that time imperfect, was greatly admired; the simplicity of its construction and facility of its operation, gave general satisfaction—but the main point to render it extensively useful being then undiscovered, it could not be received without some exception. The inventor having long since remedied the defect, has by the aid of an ingenious artist, given it the finishing stroke, and made it, without flattery or ostentation, the most perfect mechanical calculator that has been offered to the public.

To prevent the many accidents that happen in cleansing coal wells, through the badness of the vapour lodged at the bottom of them, a correspondent recommends the following effectual method; let down an iron pot, with a few ounces of gunpowder in it, to the surface of the water, then toss a shovel full of live coals into the well, some of which will probably fall into the pot, and set the powder on fire, the explosion of which will effectually dispel the noxious damps, and thereby render it safe for workmen to go down.

A correspondent expresses his surprise at the idea of sending the convicts in future to Nova-Scotia. This measure has certainly given high offence to some of the most respectable loyalists, and it is feared, will prevent many from attempting a settlement on that inhospitable shore. How will the industrious mechanic relish being obliged to herd with the overflowings of Newgate? With all the ruffians, thieves, and murderers, who, we are told, are about to be sent among them? It surely appears to be inconsistent with every rule of sound policy, to brand with this mark of infamy the last sad refuge for the king's friends.

The following anecdote may be depended on as a fact. When general Burgoyne went over to Portugal, in the year 1763, he was attended by his lady, and lord George and lady Lennox, who, on their arrival at Lisbon, took a large house for the accommodation of both their families. The king of Portugal, who felt his obligations to the British officers who came to defend his kingdom, was solicitous of paying every possible attention to their ladies; he therefore presented them with some very extraordinary china, selected from among the most valuable in his possession. The present was highly esteemed, while the care of it was the perpetual subject of conversation. There unfortunately happened, however, a little time after, to be a dreadful hurricane in the middle of the night, which induced lady Charlotte, daughter of the late lord Darby, married to general Burgoyne, to wake the general and request that she might be allowed to fetch up the favourite china into her own chamber for its more perfect security. Accordingly, taking a wax taper in her hand, she soon reached the closet, and was returning upstairs with the china wrapped up in the bottom of her shift; when in turning an angle, she was surprised at the sight of an old Scotchman belonging to lady Lennox, who had been dispatched on the same errand for his mistress. The confusion was great—the situation delicate—the alternative distressing, however, her ladyship instantly dropped her chemise and reduced the china to atoms.

Extract of a letter from Koningburgh, (Poland) September 3.

"The wife of a merchant in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to bed of five children, three sons and two daughters, all like to do well, and the mother suffered no more than is natural to expect in such a labour."

Anecdote of Louis XII. The king being at his castle of Pleiss, near Tours, one evening went into the kitchen, where he found a boy turning the spit. The boy had something in his countenance which prepos-

essed the king in his favour so much, that he entered into conversation with him, by demanding from whence he came—who he was, and how much he gained. The lad, not knowing the king, replied, with an honest simplicity, "that he came from Berry—that his name was Stephen—and that he gained as much as the king." "How much gains the king?" demanded Louis, with some degree of astonishment; "his expences, (added the boy) and I gain mine." This ingenious and liberal answer so pleased the king, that he took him under his protection, and appointed him his valet de chambre.

Humorous anecdote of a baker. One of the business, was charged by a person in a different line, with purloining from the articles sent by the neighbours to his oven. He admitted the accusation to be well founded, and challenged his accuser to guard against his impositions. For this purpose he proposed a bet of one shilling's worth of punch; that out of three he would take one rib of beef without discovery. The proposal was readily accepted, and the meat brought to the baker's shop. He took off a rib, and with it the principal part of the flesh belonging to the adjoining one. In this state it was returned to the owner. A meeting was held to decide the wager. The baker asked if he had not performed his engagement? His opponent answered in the negative, for that the theft was evident. Why then, replied Burnt Crust, I must pay my shilling. Thus did he artfully turn the tables on his antagonist, and for twelve-pennyworth of punch entitled himself to seven pounds of prime English roasting beef.

DUBLIN, June 16.

Last Monday about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr. Dominic Mahon was coming to this city with cash to the amount of above £.1000 on account of his brother, Mr. Patrick Mahon, of Gort, in the county of Galway, he was stopped by six footpads, armed with pistols and swords, about five miles on this side of Kinnegad. Mr. Mahon had a servant with him, a Munster lad, who had £.500 in a portmanteau, and he had himself better than 300 guineas in his pocket. Two of the villains kept behind the servant's horse to hinder them from retreating, three went before Mr. Mahon's horse to prevent their advancing, whilst the sixth went up to him with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, and told him to deliver his money immediately, otherwise if he hesitated he would put him to instant death.

Mr. Mahon said he had no more money about him than was necessary for his expences to Dublin, but that he should get what was in the portmanteau, which amounted to above £.5000. He hoped that they might not be used ill, and as the servant was a Munster lad that could not speak English, if he would give him leave he would speak to him in Irish, to give up the contents of the portmanteau peaceably. The robber desired him to do so, and neither of them should be hurt. Mr. Mahon took this opportunity of speaking to his man in Munster Irish, to pretend to open the portmanteau, but to snoot the villain while he kept him in discourse, and then defend themselves as well as they could against the other five, as each of them had fortunately a case of loaded pistols. The servant gave Mr. Mahon to understand that he would stick by him, and follow his directions. He accordingly pretended to be opening the portmanteau, but as the villain was speaking to his master, knocked him senseless with the butt end of his whip. The two behind ran up to his assistance, one of whom Mr. Mahon fired at, and shot off his nose, on which his companion made off, while he staggered to the side of the road with his handkerchief to his face. The other three came now up with dreadful imprecations; two went to seize the portmanteau, while the third, taking Mr. Mahon's horse by the bridle, presented a pistol to his breast, and desired him to deliver; Mr. Mahon told him he would put one hand in his pocket, and got a pistol; and with the other seized the highwayman's, who immediately fired, and the ball went through the sleeves of Mr. Mahon's body and great coats, without doing him any injury. Mr. Mahon then drew his pistol and shot the fellow through the heart, on which his two companions made off without their booty, and Mr. Mahon and his man arrived safe in town the same night.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) October 31, 1783.

On Monday last arrived here in seventeen days from Philadelphia, the ship Antigua Packet, captain Carlson. Her cargo consisting of various articles very much wanted, were not permitted to be landed, and she is gone to leeward.

For several days past the wind has blown from unusual quarters, the south and west. On Monday two sloops came into the harbour from Montserrat, having been forced from their anchorage there by the high surge. We fear that many accidents have happened at some of the neighbouring islands, particularly at Basseterre, St. Christopher, where a strong south wind generally proves fatal to the shipping. The severe thunder and lightning on Monday night we are happy to find has done no damage.

BOSTON, December 25.

It is reported as an undoubted fact, that James Rivington, printer at New-York, was, as soon as our troops entered the city, protected in person and property, by a guard, and that he will be allowed to reside in the country, for reasons best known to the great men at the helm.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) November 20.

Advices from the lower part of Windham county, mention, that the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, who have heretofore refused to support the authority of Vermont, and acted in opposition to its government, have lately come in almost to a man, and acknowledge themselves subjects of this state, taken the oath of allegiance, discharged their arrearage taxes, and appear desirous to assist in quelling those disturbers of the public peace, who have long infested the south-east part of this state.

SPRINGFIELD, December 26.

The people in the western parts of this state, who stile themselves Quakers, and who suppose they, and they only, have discovered the true mode of worship, have of late (it is said) utterly disclaimed the use of any kind of garment when engaged in their religious

exercises; presenting themselves unpolished by vain and unchristian articles of dress, and performing all their turnings, jumpings, tumbings, twistings and wriggings, in that condition.

PROVIDENCE, December 15.

A few days since, some young men skating on a pond in North Providence, one of them approaching the further edge, observed a man on the shore with a musket, who threatened to fire on him if he went nearer. This circumstance causing some suspicion, a number of people went out next morning, who discovered, in an unfrequented pine swamp, near the pond, a large cave, containing cooking utensils, a quantity of dead poultry, and a variety of stolen goods. A horse and a cart were also found near the cave, but the subterranean inhabitants had fled.

NEW-HAVEN, December 16.

By a vessel just arrived from the West-Indies, we have certain intelligence that the English merchants are obtaining foreign papers in a clandestine manner, in order to carry on a trade with us (which they are conscious would be extremely improper to do under their own colours, while their ports are shut against our vessels;) particularly a sloop and brig belonging to Antigua, have procured a set of French papers at St. Kitts, and are destined to some part of the continent. If we were to trade with any nation upon any other terms but that of reciprocal privileges (and such are manifestly detrimental to us) certainly Great-Britain is not the nation such a preference belongs to.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 24th, 1783, from a gentleman of reputation and intelligence, who lately left this country, to his friend in this city. (Inferred by particular desire.)

"Mr. Jay is just arrived in London. I have not yet seen him. At Paris I had a long conversation with him and Dr. Franklin. They are both very much hurt at the violent measures the states in general have adopted respecting the loyalists. Indeed our national character is much lowered in the opinion of Europe; and nothing but a more generous conduct, and a strong federal union, with funds established for the payment of the interest of our debts, will render us respectable. The prevailing opinion here is to exclude us from the carrying trade. And they certainly will do it, if they find America is not cemented by a strict union, and able by that union to prohibit all British vessels their ports, or only to admit them on such terms as Congress shall direct."

Dec. 30. We are informed, that his Britannic Majesty's ship Assistance, of 50 guns, with com. Sir Charles Douglas, and the Hermione frigate, capt. Smith, of thirty two guns, will proceed from Sandy-Hook to Barbados and Antigua, where they will winter; and in the spring repair to their station at Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

The report which prevailed in this city a few weeks since, relative to the state of Massachusetts-Bay having rejected the act of commutation, is entirely void of foundation. They have, on the contrary, not only adopted the five per cent. impost, but resolved to comply with the terms of that act in the fullest and most extensive manner; which has given great satisfaction to the officers of their line.

When the present council of New-York published their ordinance, precluding British adherents from the privilege of voting at elections, an honest Caledonian pertinently remarked, that they had now obtained what they had long wished and fought for, viz. taxation without representation.

Verfailles, June 18, 1783.

Extract of an order of the council of state, relating to the salt of Brouage and Saintonge, exported to foreign countries.

"The council of state having taken into consideration, some memorials presented by the proprietors of the salt marshes of Saintonge, of the district of Brouage and the adjacent islands, by which it appears that the salt commerce to foreign countries has been overcharged with additional imposts, and that the renovation of peace precluding a new channel of commerce with the United States of America, ought to induce government to encourage to important an article of exportation; the king being in his council, and sensible of the justice of the said representations, has ordered, that from the day of publication of the present arret, until the first of January 1786, instead of the 10 sols per livre, which used to be payed as an addition to the principal impost for the salt of Saintonge, of the district of Brouage and adjacent islands, there shall not be paid more than a sol per livre, contrary to the edict of August, 1781; which however, in every other article is to be executed according to its form and tenor."

BALTIMORE, January 9.

Extract of a letter from Esq, dated January 7, 1784.

"I am sorry I am under the necessity to inform you of an accident which happened yesterday in the run beyond Campbell's—The stage attempting to cross, the current was so violent that it overturned with eight persons in it, some of whom had like to have been drowned; all the baggage with the bed of the waggon and hind wheels were taken down the stream some distance—the horses with the fore wheels got out—the passengers being under some time, disengaged themselves of the waggon and got out with a great deal of difficulty; a log which lay across the run, some distance below, brought up the remains of the waggon. A few things were found in the creek this morning, chiefly belonging to the passengers—one gentleman I am particularly sorry for, whose trunk being small (contained 450 guineas) is carried down and supposed to have gone under the ice in the tideway. The mail was taken up a mile and a half below the ford."

ANNAPOLIS, January 15.

Yesterday definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty were ratified and confirmed by Congress, nine states being present.—The whole will be published tomorrow in a Gazette extraordinary, not being furnished in time for this day's paper.

Charles county, January 1, 1784.
On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,
THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shown it any time before the day of sale.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.
JAMES ADRTON, St. Mary's county; John Anderson, Port-Tobacco; John M'Keel Anderson, Dorchester county; Samuel Abbot, Talbot court-house;

Charles county, December 23, 1783.
To be SOLD, at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber in Charles county, on the 25th day of next month, (January) if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or tobacco,
A PARCEL of prime slaves, consisting of men and women, and a pretty boy. Ready money will be

The MARYLAND GAZETTE extraordinary.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1784.

ANNAPOLIS.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,
January 14, 1784.

ON the report of a committee to whom were referred the definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, and the joint letter of the 30th of September from Mr. Adams, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Jay,
Resolved unanimously, nine states being present, that the said definitive treaty be, and the same is hereby ratified by the United States in Congress assembled in the form following.

The UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting,

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:

[Here insert the treaty.]

NOW KNOW YE, that We the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and considered the definitive articles aforesaid, have approved, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do approve, ratify and confirm, the said articles, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we will sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as lies in our power,

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Witness his Excellency **THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq;** president, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the eighth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris on the third day of September 1783, by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which definitive articles are in the words following:

"In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity,

"I, **TO** having, pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, by the grace of God king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, arch-treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, &c. and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony, and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the provisional articles, signed at Paris on the 30th of November 1783; by the plenipotentiaries empowered on each part, which articles were agreed to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, and which treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace should be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly; and the treaty between Great-Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the provisional articles

above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; member of the parliament of Great-Britain; and the United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner of the United States of America at the court of Versailles, late delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late delegate in Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of the said state, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the court of Versailles; John Jay, Esq; late president of Congress, and chief justice of the state of New-York, and minister plenipotentiary from the said United States at the court of Madrid; to be the plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present definitive treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles:

"Article 1st. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

"Article 2d. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the north west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint-Croix river to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint-Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraqui; thence along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the isles Royal and Philippeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude. South by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of Saint Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of Saint Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean. East by a line to be drawn along the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence; comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean; excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

"Article 3d. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both

Office into which they are delivered to that at New-York must be paid at the office in which they are left, or they will not be forwarded.
Philadelphia, December 29, 1783. 2
[The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.]

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1784, may be had at the
Printing-Office.

Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to settle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the estate may be finally settled.

2 MARY SEWALL, executrix.

of their own country; where naval tactics are arriving at a degree of perfection unknown before in that empire.

On Saturday arrived from Paris, his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of Madrid, and one of the late commissioners for settling the terms of peace with Great-Britain.

Dr. Franklin has announced his intentions of visiting

the king in his favour so much, that he entered into conversation with him, by demanding from whence he came—who he was, and how much he gained. The lad, not knowing the king, replied, with an honest simplicity, “that he came from Berri—that his name was Stephen—and that he gained as much as the king.” “How much gains the king?” demanded Louis, with some degree of astonishment; “his expences, (added the boy) and I gain mine.”

exercises; presenting themselves unpolished by vain and unchristian articles of dress, and performing all their turnings, jumpings, tumblings, twirlings and wriggings, in that condition.

PROVIDENCE, December 13.

A few days since, some young men skating on a pond in North Providence, one of them approaching the further edge, observed a man on the shore with a mus-

countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same in that island) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

Article 4th. It is agreed that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

Article 5th. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts in the possession of his majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States. And that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons shall be restored to them; they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties since the confiscation. And it is agreed that all persons who have any interests in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Article 6th. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Article 7th. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said states, and between the subjects of the one, and the citizens of the other, wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease: all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States, and from every post, place and harbour within the same; leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, belonging to any of the said states, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong.

Article 8th. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States.

Article 9th. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great-Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed, that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Article 10. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned,

their ministers plenipotentiary, have in their names, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

“Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

“D. HARTLEY, JOHN ADAMS, B. FRANKLIN, JOHN JAY.”
(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.)

And We the United States in Congress assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did, by a certain act under the seal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of January, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising, that we would sincerely and faithfully perform and observe the same, and never suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as should be in our power; and being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution truly, honestly and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, we have thought proper by these presents to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States, hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magistracy, legislative, executive and judiciary, all persons bearing office civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers, and all others the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that federal bond, by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide, within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said definitive articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly and completely.

GIVEN under the seal of the United States. Witness his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our president, at Annapolis, this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth,

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled,
January 14, 1784.

Resolved unanimously, nine states being present, That it be, and it is hereby, earnestly recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects, and also of the estates, rights and properties, of persons resident in districts which were in the possession of his Britannic Majesty's arms, at any time between the 30th day of November 1783, and the 14th day of January 1784, and who have not borne arms against the said United States, and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and it is also hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to reconsider and revise all their acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail. And it is hereby also earnestly recommended to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons, should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation.

CHA. THOMSON, Secy.

We are informed that the ratification of the definitive treaty was immediately dispatched to the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, under the care of colonel Har-mar, who set out from this place early yesterday morning for New-York, with a view of sailing in a packet from that place to France, and that yesterday a triplicate was ordered to be sent under the care of lieutenant-colonel D. S. Franks, who is to set out with all dispatch and take passage in any other vessel which shall first sail from any port eastward of Philadelphia.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by P. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office.

SPRINGFIELD, December 14.

The people in the western parts of this state, who stile themselves shaking quakers, and who suppose they, and they only, have discovered the true mode of worship; have of late (it is said) utterly disclaimed the use of any kind of garment when engaged in their religious

Yesterday definitive articles of peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty were ratified and confirmed by Congress, nine states being present.—The whole will be published tomorrow in a Gazette extraordinary, not being furnished in time for this day's paper.

bed of five children, three sons and two daughters, like to do well, and the mother suffered no more than is natural to expect in such a labour.

Anecdote of Louis XII. The king being at his castle of Plessis, near Tours, one evening went into the kitchen, where he found a boy turning the spit. The boy had something in his countenance which prepo-

Charles county, January 1, 1784.
On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shown it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.
N. B. Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

Annapolis, January 14, 1784.
To be RENTED, the following rooms and other conveniences in the house of Mr. Maw, lately occupied by Mr. George Ranken, deceased,

FOUR very convenient rooms up stairs, two of them have fire places, the use of the kitchen, a cellar, yard, and garden. For terms apply to

MARY RANKEN.
The subscriber also intends to open a school in February next, for the instruction of young ladies in reading and needle work; she will take in any kind of plain and lace work, and trusts her particular care and attention thereto, will merit every favour the public may please to honour her with.

M. R.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

AGREEABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will at last come and renew their obligations.

ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Deborah Sellman, on Patuxent river, near Queen-Anne, taken up as a stray, a red brindle heifer, three or four years old, her mark is two crops and a slit in the left year. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

LEONARD SELLMAN.

December 18, 1783.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near All Saints church, in Calvert county, on Friday the 15th of this instant, in the night, a bright bay gelding, five years old last spring, fourteen hands high, with a bald face, three white feet, and has a white speck in the ball of one of his eyes, trots and gallops, docked but not branded. Likewise an iron gray mare, thirteen hands and an inch high, about eight years old last spring, paces, trots, and gallops, docked but not branded. Whoever brings home the said creatures, or secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall receive six dollars reward, or three dollars for each, paid by

JOSEPH SUNDERLAND.

WHEREAS Nicholas Maccubbin son of Joseph, of Annapolis, lately sold and conveyed to me a certain tract of land, for five hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Piney Grove, and has obtained my bonds for part of the purchase money, the greatest part of which land, I am informed, lies in a dispute with the Baltimore company, and that the said Maccubbin has not a right to near the land conveyed me; I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of my bonds, having determined not to pay them till I am fully convinced of his right.

JOHN NELSON GRAY.

HIS Most Christian Majesty's packet the **COURIER DE L'AMERIQUE**, commanded by M. le Chevalier D'ARNOVILLE, will sail for Port Orient, on or about the 15th of January next. Letters to go in her mail are received at the New-York post-office; and the public are hereby informed, that the French packets are an immediate channel of conveyance for letters from and to all parts of the continent of Europe; the general post-office at Paris having a daily intercourse with all its capitals.

WILLIAM SETON, Deputy Agent.

New-York, December 24, 1783.

Letters for all the French packets will be received at all the post-offices within the United States; the island postage of such letters (from the office into which they are delivered to that at New-York) must be paid at the office in which they are left, or they will not be forwarded.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1783.

[The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.]

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

JAMES ADRTON, St. Mary's county; John J. Anderson, Port-Tobacco; John McKeel Anderson, Dorchester county; Samuel Abbot, Talbot county; John Adams, Annapolis; Robert Harrison Appleby, Choptank.

Thomas Barry, Henry Boons, Alexander Burrell, Walter Bowie, Prince-George's county; James Brake, St. Mary's county; William Bowie, John Baden, jun. Patuxent; Richard Brooke, Montgomery county; Dr. James Bates, Patowmack; B. Brooks, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Burrell, Queen-Anne; Fanny Brown, near Annapolis; Ferdinand De Breham, Edmund Brice, Anthony Banning, John Barnes, and Co. Annapolis; Basil Browne, Maryland; Hanson Briscoe (s), Choptico.

Mr. Callis, Overton Carr, Prince-George's county; James Carruthers (s), Port-Tobacco; Samuel Chew, Calvert county; Archibald Campbell, St. Mary's county; James Cant, Queen-Anne's county; Charles Crook-shanks, Talbot county; Thomas Conter, Patuxent; Benedict Calvert and Charles Stewart, Mount Airy; Samuel Chew (s), Joseph Court (s), Robert Clark, John Callahan (s), Captain Campbell, Samuel Chase, Robert Collett, Joseph Cowman, jun. Joseph Carleton, secretary at war, Annapolis.

Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Jacob Deakin, St. Mary's county; James Dickinson, Great-Choptank; Caleb Darcey, Elk-Ridge; Littleton Dennis, Pocomoke; The Chevalier D'Amours, major John Davidson, John Davidson, J. and S. Davidson, Dick and Stewart (s), William De Laney (s), Lloyd Dulany, Annapolis.

William Edgar, South river; William Embleton, Kent county; rev. John Eversfield, Prince-George's county; Nathaniel Ewing, Port-Tobacco; Edward Edelen, near Piscataway; major Eccleston, of the Maryland line.

Ignatius Fenwick (s), Prince-George's county; Robert Fergulson, Port-Tobacco; William Fleming, Worcester county; John Forbes (s), Benedict; William Fitzhugh, Maryland.

John Gordens, Prince-George's county; Johna Graves, St. Mary's county; John Gabard, Port Tobacco; James Genn, Queen-Anne's county; Dr. Thomas Gantt, West river.

Samuel Hanson, Prince-George's county; Charles Hogg, Port-Tobacco; John Hall, Mount Welcome; Jo. G. Hamilton, Pig Point; James Howard (s), Elk-Ridge; Nathan Hammond, Samuel Hughes (s), Patty Henry, Annapolis.

Mrs. Jenningsham, Charles county; Denton Jacques, Fort Frederick furnace; Edmund Jennings, Maryland; Joseph Isaac, Clift; Edward Johnson, Patuxent; Mr. Jacot, Anthony Jackson, John Nesbit Jordan, Annapolis.

Rev. Samuel Keene, Caroline county; captain John Kilty, ——— Kirwan, Annapolis.

Philip Lee, Maryland.
John Mackall, Anne-Arundel county; G. Mafon, jun. Port-Tobacco; John Montgomery, David McMechen, N. W. D. Maccubbin, sen. George Martin, Annapolis.

Captain Edward Noel, near Cambridge; Henry Nichols, Oxford; Edward Osmund, Annapolis.

N. and V. Peers, Port-Tobacco; Robert Pofflethwaite, Edward Parkinson, Choptank; George Plater, James Pearse (s), Gillis Polk, Richard Phillips, Annapolis.

Thomas Rozer, Henry Riddell, Piscataway; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; Thomas Raynold, Clift; colonel Richardson, Mr. Ridgely, Annapolis.

Major-general Smallwood (s), Mattawoman; James Sims, Charles county; Dr. George Somervell, captain George Stuart, Levin Sothoron, St. Mary's county; John Sutherland, Prince-George's county; Stephen Steward and son, West river; Dr. Hugh Scott, Scott, rev. John Stewart, Robert John Smith, Charles Stuart (s), Annapolis; Speaker of the house of delegates, Maryland.

Philip Thomas, jun. West river; James Toofell, Annapolis.

William Lock Weems, Mr. Williams, Prince-George's county; William Wheeler, Peter Watfon, St. Mary's county; Miss Monica Wheeler, rev. George Hughes Worley, Charles county; John Weems, jun. Calvert county; Conrad Theodore Wederstrandt, Queen's-town; Luke Wheeler, Piscataway; David Weems, Herring-Bay; Ignatius Wheeler, Wallace, Johnson, and Muir, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, January 6, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation at the Head of Severn, a mulatto man named **WILL**, near six feet high, a strong well made fellow, has a down look, and is slow of speech; his eyebrows are thick; his cloaths are country linsley cloth; has a whitish hat; his shoes are new and nailed with large hob-nails; he will endeavour to pass as a freeman, and to get on board of some vessel. All masters of vessels are desired not to receive him. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, or secures him so that he be delivered to him, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

REZIN HAMMOND.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Hades, living in Anne-Arundel county, on Elk-Ridge, near Spurrier's tavern, a bay horse, about 13 hands high, has a switch tail, hanging mane, no perceivable brand, appears to be old, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1784, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Charles county, December 22, 1783.
To be SOLD, at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber in Charles county, on the 15th day of next month, (January) if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or tobacco,

A PARCEL of prime slaves, consisting of men and women, and a pretty boy. Ready money will be most acceptable, but to those to whom it may be inconvenient to pay on the day of sale, a short credit will be given; or tobacco bonds with security on interest will be taken, and a credit of two years given; one half the principal with interest to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, and the balance at the end of the other. Among the above negroes are two good cooks, the one an elderly though very hearty woman, the other a very likely healthy young wench about 18 years of age, with a fine child about a year old, she has been brought up from her infancy in the kitchen; they are both pisin cooks, and the elder is a good washer and ironer; these two will be sold for ready money only, or very short credit. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE LEE.

December 2, 1783.

On Tuesday the 10th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, if not sooner disposed of, at the house of captain John David, in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county.

THE subscriber's late dwelling plantation, lying within three miles of Lower Marlborough aforesaid, and near to Patuxent river, containing 256 acres of very valuable land. It has the advantage of a fine range for stock; the soil is well adapted to the produce of grain of any kind, and it is equal for making fine tobacco to any land in the state; near or about one half is covered with wood which abounds with excellent timber in large quantities; there is a good stream runs through the land with a fine seat on it for a mill. Also a large proportion of rich low ground, which may easily be converted into the best of meadow. The improvements are, a small dwelling house with the necessary out-houses, and two very good large tobacco houses, all in tolerable good repair, the whole having been built within these twelve years past; there are also two good thriving peach orchards, with other valuable fruit trees. The title is indisputable; a general warranty will be given, and the purchaser will have possession immediately. Any person inclinable may view the premises on application to Mr. Clement Smith, who lives adjoining. Adjusted state certificates of any kind, except those granted to soldiers and transferred before the 16th day of January last, will be taken in payment, except for a small part which must be paid in cash, and such further terms as may be convenient, will be made known either before or on the day of sale, by

PATRICK SIM SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO full proprietries, or two equal undivided twenty-fourth parts of East-Jersey, to which there is appertaining an undivided right to an elegant house in Amboy, where governor Franklin formerly resided, a share of the bank stock, as also a large quantity of lands unlocated, as well as rents due on those already located; it abounds in a good proportion of cedar, swamp, and meadow ground; the fertility of the soil is so well known that little need be said in regard to the quality; should congress fix on that part of the country, according to resolve, for their permanent residence, it will undoubtedly render landed estates there still more valuable. The title is indisputable, which will be made clearly to appear, as well as the terms of payment made easy by

JOHN CHURCHMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring-bay, and three miles from Lyon's-creek, on Patuxent river, a healthy situation and fine water; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other thirds of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. for ready money.

TAKEN up as strays, by Charles Griffith, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of Severn, near Bryan's tavern, two horses, one a gray, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces and gallops, ten years old, no perceivable brand, his ears cropped; the other a bay, with a blaze face, three white feet, trots and gallops, about thirteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a speck in his near eye, and is about seven years old. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's, January 2, 1784.

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to settle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the estate may be finally closed.

MARY SEWALL, executrix.

December 18, 1783.
To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 29th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

ATRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the fish, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paled garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and fulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

**ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.**

All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsley petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me.

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave.

ROBERT DARNALL.

IHEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, after this advertisement has been published two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, so as to run from a stone, set up near the smith's shop in the said town, north on the line of division between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or devisees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-east corner of the said lots, and from thence in the same direction to intersect the road commonly called the Sassafras road, at or near the place where it crossed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Chester-town.

ABRAHAM FALCONER.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

ALIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

W. H. M'PHERSON.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
IHEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiten sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.
AGENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

IALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

CHARLES FRAZIER.

December 25, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts.

LEVIN HOPKINS, executor.

Cecil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.
IHEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1773.

JAMES GALLESPIY.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

JOHN CRISALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

**FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } executors.**

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,
Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper,
Pocket books, and
Playing cards.

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.

THE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts.

**ZADOCK SELBY, executor,
MARY HALL, executrix.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office.
[Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.]

R E P L Y

**T O A
P A M P H L E T,
ENTITLED,
C O N S I D E R A T I O N S
O N T H E
S O C I E T Y O R O R D E R
O F
C I N C I N N A T I, &c.**

Annapolis, December 19, 1783.

The Annapolis and Baltimore regular stage,

WILL leave Mr. Mann's on Wednesday the 31st instant, performing her tour of duty to Baltimore on that day, and return the next, continuing to accomplish seven trips in each week with regularity and dispatch.

TWINING and VANHORN.

REGULATIONS respecting the regular stage stationed between Annapolis and Baltimore-town.

1st. THE freight of each passenger, with the allowance of seven pounds of baggage, to be three dollars, and two-pence per pound for baggage, deducting the above weight of seven pounds, where passengers travel with their baggage.

2d. The stage to take in her passengers at Mr. Mann's door precisely at eight o'clock in the morning, take refreshment at Mrs. Urquhart's, and arrive in Baltimore that evening.

3d. Nine passengers will be considered as a full freight, and not more admitted without the consent of every passenger.

4th. All baggage regularly entered with the clerk at Mr. Mann's bar the proprietors to be accountable for, unavoidable accidents excepted; and all passengers neglecting to attend the stages starting at the hour appointed, to forfeit their passage, cases of sickness only excepted.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends opening a school on the twelfth of January eighty-four, at the reverend Mr. Isaac Campbell's, in Charles county, near Newport, where, with the assistance of and in conjunction with Mr. James Campbell, a young gentleman well versed in literature, and under the care and inspection of that well known and able teacher his father, will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, the elementary and practical branches of the mathematics and algebra, at the rate of five hundred pounds of net tobacco per annum. Due attention will be given to the improvement of such youths as may be entrusted to our care both in a moral and literary capacity; and good boards may be had in the neighbourhood convenient to the school.

HATCH DENT, of Hatch.